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Children's red felt, fur-trimmed Juliets ..... .65	Ladies' red felt slippers, a bargain ..... .50	Men's pat. kid blucher, seal top, Elk toe ..... 4.00	La green felt Juliet, gray fox trimming ..... 2.00	Men's black opera, kid lined ..... 1.75
Children's red felt, fur-trimmed Juliets ..... 1.00	Ladies' black felt Juliets, fur-trimmed ..... 1.50	Ladies' blue felt slippers, a snap ..... .50	Men's Walkover shoes, exclusive agents for Salem ..... 3.50	Men's tan opera, white stitched leather lined ..... 1.75
Misses red felt Juliets ..... 1.25	Ladies' brown felt Juliet, black, fur-trimmed ..... 1.50	Ladies' red felt Daniel Green make ..... 1.50	Men's black dongola everett slippers ..... 1.25	Men's red seal, white kid lined 2.00
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8 1/2 to 10 1/2 ..... .90				
11 to 12 ..... 1.15				

OREGON SHOE COMPANY, 275 Commercial St.

## CHILD LABOR AND ECONOMIC WASTE

A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., in Chicago News.

We have heard much discussion of the question of "child labor," both in opposition and in advocacy, with general agreement that industries making use of it derive therefrom important economic advantage. To the apologists the importance of this advantage appears reason enough for the continuing the system; while the opponents insist that it is more than counterbalanced by arrested development of the race and evils of other kinds on which they lay stress. But it seems at least worth while to give some serious attention to the question whether this confident claim on the one side, and concession on the other, are quite justified. I should decidedly say that they are not.

If it were any real advantage to of low-grade laborers instead of a smaller force of the high-grade sort, costing him as much in his weekly pay roll, he would, as a rule, seek the former rather than the latter. But as a matter of fact he does not. As a matter of fact, the most successful manufacturers are the very ones most ready to employ highly skilled workmen at a higher cost. At the head of the list there would be no hesitation in placing the world's most successful business man and greatest philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie; and no one was ever more alert than he in his active business career to discover appropriate, advance and handsomely compensate artisans of peculiar talent. It is true, to the great body of his em-

ployes this eminent exemplar of manufacturing success did pay more than the market rates, but he has always regarded his highest-paid men as those who most fully earned what he paid them, and as being, for that reason, the kind that he could most economically employ. The experience of other manufacturers is largely of the same character.

In my own works I have always sought for the intelligent operatives, and many that were not so intelligent, it is only because the latter alone were to be had.

My conviction is that intelligent labor is economically better, and it would seem a logical conclusion that the labor of very young children cannot as a rule be economically advantageous. Many young children are employed in the cotton mills of our Southern states, but the majority of the millowners, so far from being to blame for this, have done all in their power to stop the evil in some instances building schoolhouses and employing teachers at their own expense; but the shiftless parents insist upon living off the proceeds of their children's labor, refusing to work themselves unless the little ones are employed. Our work must be among the parents and the framers of the statutes; we already have the millowners with us.

Those parts of the country in which the labor of young children is employed in factories are the parts in which manufacturing generally is in its infancy. Where there is a longer establishment of industrial production

there such labor is forbidden by statute, and there are manufacturers would not dream of seeking to have the statute repealed. The agitation for statutes of this kind was more prolonged and more intense in England than ever in this country. Less than a hundred years ago a child there was expected to be self-sustaining at the age of 7 boys and girls of 10 years were kept at the bobbins for 14 hours a day till ready to drop from exhaustion, and permanently stunted in mental and bodily growth as by an epidemic blight. Legislation regulating child labor encountered and overcame more opposition there than could be mustered against it in any of our states. But England will not return to the practice of a half a century ago any more than our Northern states will. And yet I cannot but believe that were there truly an economic advantage for England or for us in repealing prohibitive statutes and resuming former practice, it might be done. Competition of producers is too keen for the settlement of such questions on other than economic grounds.

But the economic question is far, indeed, from exhaustion when we have considered only the conditions of production of fabrics. A nation has, as I have no need whatever to remind you, more important production than that to consider; and the economics of producing fabrics are trivial in comparison with the economics of producing citizens, is not the most precious product of a nation in any generation that the nation in the next generation? It should be superfluous to argue such a question in communities that spend our states take pride in appropriating, and home sentiment where home life and home sentiment form so essential a feature as they do with us.

We have no right to make a total separation between man as a wealth-producer and man as a moral being. We have no right to consider any eco-

nomie question fully treated when ethical considerations are neglected, or any moral question when no attention is paid in its treatment to material well-being. Plainly, to my thinking, a thing cannot be at the same time morally wrong and economically right. We recognize this truth whenever we affirm that "Honesty is the best policy," and we have only to give it a wider application to decide the question under discussion.

Believing as I do that the labor of young children in factories is unsound in morals, I cannot believe it to be sound in economics.

### Heroine's Long-Delayed Reward.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.) Upon the publication of Mrs. Eva Emory Dye's graphic narrative of the expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Coast the Inter-Ocean editorially directed attention to the services of Sacajawea, the heroine of that famous expedition, and suggested that she should be enrolled among the nation's notable women. It was further suggested that the women of the country should erect a statue to the Indian woman at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, the starting point of the expedition of 1804.

It now appears that the suggestion of the Inter-Ocean has been taken up in far-away Oregon. Portland is to hold in 1905 a Lewis and Clark Centennial in celebration of the centenary of the first crossing of the continent. The women of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and the Dakotas have taken up the project of erecting a memorial to Sacajawea suitable to the occasion. It is proposed to erect a statue to cost about \$6000. It has been thought fitting that the sculptor should be a woman and a westerner, and Miss Alice Cooper, of Colorado, has been suggested.

Readers who are familiar with that great American classic, the Journal of Lewis and Clark or who have enjoyed "The Conquest," will remem-

ber Sacajawea and her services to the explorers. Lewis and Clark found her in their winter camp among the Mandans. She was a captive Shoshone girl of 16, and the slave wife of a French half-breed interpreter. She would have died in child birth had it not been for the aid of the explorers. In the spring she and her husband and baby went West with the explorers.

When the explorers had abandoned their canoe and were approaching the Gates of the Mountains they stood face to face with failure, because of the lack of horses. It was Sacajawea who pacified the Shoshones, obtained horses, and smoothed the way through the Flatheads and the Nez Percés, passing over her many services during the winter spent at the mouth of the Columbia. It was Sacajawea who guided the party on the return trip. She seemed to have the instinct of the homing pigeon, and time and again she found the way out of the wilderness.

Sacajawea understood the importance of the expedition, and was as earnest for its success as were its leaders. Her services were great, if she was not the salvation of Lewis and Clark. Yet, when and where she died is not known, and no stone marks her resting place.

The importance of the expedition of Lewis and Clark is brought strikingly to mind by the fact that the wilderness through which Sacajawea guided them 100 years ago is now thickly studded with the flourishing cities that purpose to erect a statue to their guide.

### Wear a Belt or Corset.

(Milwaukee Sentinel.) "Ho!" the corset! Down with the dress reformer, who usually "reforms" at an age at which she has no form to reform—for she is the friend of the baldhead microbe. For the corset has found a friend. It is declared to be a certain cure for baldness by a scientist who will not be denied, but comes forward with

baldheaded facts. He blames baldness on exclusively abdominal or "doep" breathing, which men affect, and in which the corset does not allow women to indulge.

Without going into a scientific dissertation on breathing, it may be stated that the lower portion of the stomach plays its part in the process of respiration.

Now, the ordinary man, says the investigator, allows the lower portion of the stomach to play too great a part in the process of breathing, whereas the corset confines the breathing of the fair sex more largely to the upper portion of the chest and woman retains her crown of glory.

In the pursuit of his investigation the chemist selected various mammals which breathe properly, and fitted them with an apparatus which forced what is called exclusively abdominal breathing. Dogs, cats and even birds, fitted with these unique and wrongly constructed corsets actually lose their hair or feathers after a few months of wear.

On the other hand, it is argued that millions of men who do not wear corsets have an abundance of hair.

It has been set forth on competent authority that at least 50 per cent of the men of the present day are more or less afflicted with baldness, and that the percentage is increasing alarmingly.

This fact alone rather upsets the argument that has just been set forth, and to it must be added the further fact that thousands of men habitually wear a belt, not necessarily of leather or worn outside the waistcoat, which although they are unaware of it act as a pair of stays with regard to the process of breathing.

From inquiries made in this connection, the weight of evidence is in favor of a good head of hair in the possession of men who wear these belts which are sometimes mere strips of flannel.

1876  1903

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